

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/32**

Paper 3 Advanced Human Options

**October/November 2017**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

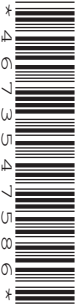
Answer **two** questions only. Each question answered **must** be from a different topic.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

You should make reference to appropriate examples studied in the field or the classroom, even where such examples are not specifically requested by the question.

All the Figures referred to in the questions are contained in the Insert.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of **3** printed pages, **1** blank page and **2** Inserts.

### Production, location and change

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 1 (a) Fig. 1 shows artificial (inorganic) fertiliser use and rice yield in Indonesia, an LEDC/NIC in Asia, 1970–2010.
- (i) Describe the relationship between fertiliser use and rice yield shown in Fig. 1. [4]
- (ii) Briefly explain **three** problems which may arise from the use of artificial (inorganic) fertilisers to intensify agricultural production. [6]
- (b) How far did the need to increase food supply cause agricultural change in **one** country you have studied? [15]
- 2 (a) (i) Explain the meaning of the term *functional linkages* with the help of examples from manufacturing and related service industry. [6]
- (ii) Describe the effects of functional linkages on the location of manufacturing industry. [4]
- (b) Evaluate the attempts made to overcome issues in managing change in manufacturing in **one** country you have studied. [15]

### Environmental management

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 3 (a) Explain why the balance between different sources of energy (the energy mix) varies between countries. [10]
- (b) Assess the success of the overall electrical energy strategy of **one** country and identify the challenges which remain. [15]
- 4 (a) Fig. 2 shows estimated percentage emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), in one year, by source, in an MEDC.
- (i) Compare the sources of air pollution shown in Figs. 2A and 2B. [4]
- (ii) Use examples to explain **three** ways in which air pollution has been reduced. [6]
- (b) Assess the contribution of mismanagement to the degradation of **one** degraded environment you have studied. [15]

### Global interdependence

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 5 (a) Describe global inequalities in trade flows and explain why trade is unequal. [10]
- (b) Assess the success of attempts to make global trade freer and fairer. [15]
- 6 (a) Fig. 3 shows one cartoonist's view of the hidden environmental impacts of cruise tourism.
- With the help of examples, describe and explain the environmental impacts of **two** different types of tourism. [10]
- (b) Assess the difficulties of managing one or more tourist destinations. [15]

### Economic transition

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 7 (a) (i) With the help of examples, describe the primary sector of industry and explain its role in economic development. [6]
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why the primary sector can be an insecure foundation for economic development. [4]
- (b) Explain the challenges of measuring social and economic inequality and assess the effectiveness of different measures. [15]
- 8 (a) Fig. 4 shows changes over time in the relative development of regions in a four region system.
- (i) Compare what happens to the regions in examples 1 and 3 shown in Fig. 4. [4]
- (ii) Suggest an explanation for the development of the regions shown in example 2 in Fig. 4. [6]
- (b) Assess the importance of **economic** factors in the emergence and growth of one or more newly industrialised countries (NICs). [15]

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